

# Quality Assurance

## SWEN90016-S1-L2

*Week 11 - Rachelle Bosua*



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

# Outline

- Last week recap
- This week:
  - What is Quality software/software quality?
  - Quality models
  - Product versus Process
  - Tools and Techniques
  - Improvement



# Lecture 2 - Week 11

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

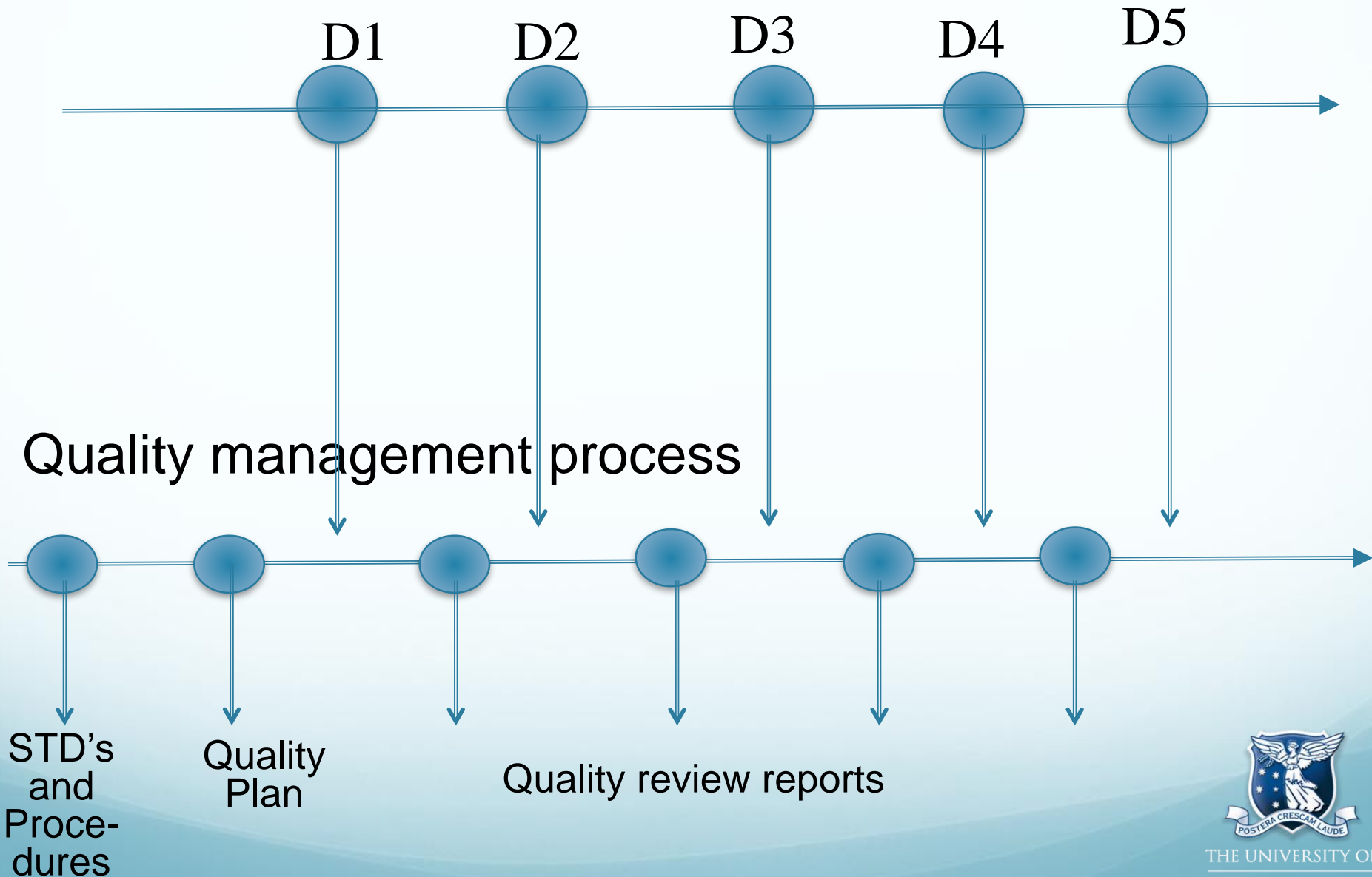


# Outline Quality Plan

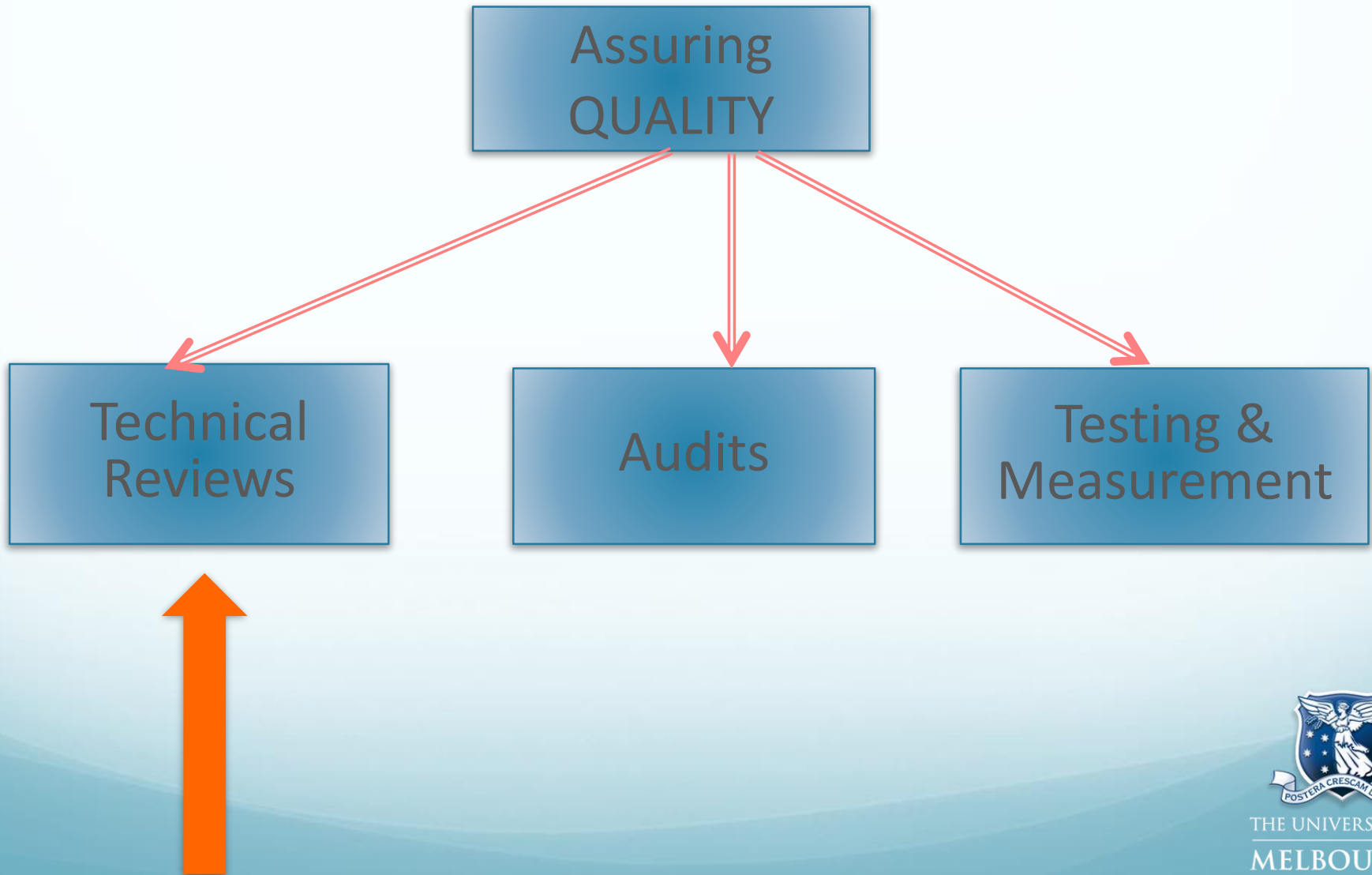
- Product introduction
- Product plans
- Process descriptions
- Quality goals
- Risks and risk Management
- Quality Assurance



# SW development process



# Quality Assurance



# Technical Reviews-importance

- 1) Can review any SW artefacts
- 2) Early reviews save '\$\$\$s, can find faults before testing & measurement
- 3) Pressure to release software, more mistakes occur
- 4) Review fault detection rate is high
- 5) Reviews excellent to identify faults in source code



# Technical Reviews

- Peer review – critical analysis of your work
- Useful when understanding of problem and assumptions differ
- SW developers rarely find their own faults and problems





# Informal Peer Reviews (technical review)

- Simple *Desk Check* /casual meeting with a colleague
- Aims to improve quality of a document
- Gloss over ‘something’ and get feedback
- Less effective than formal reviews
- *Checklists*



## Checklist for software requirements specification artifact

### Organisation and Completeness

- ☐ Are all internal cross-references to other requirements correct?
- ☐ Are all requirements written at a consistent and appropriate level of detail?
- ☐ Do the requirements provide an adequate basis for design?
- ☐ Is the implementation priority of each requirement included?
- ☐ Are all external hardware, software, and communication interfaces defined?
- ☐ Have algorithms intrinsic to the functional requirements been defined?
- ☐ Does the specification include all of the known customer or system needs?
- ☐ Is the expected behaviour documented for all anticipated error conditions?

### Correctness

- ☐ Do any requirements conflict with or duplicate other requirements?
- ☐ Is each requirement written in clear, concise, unambiguous language?
- ☐ Is each requirement verifiable by testing, demonstration, review, or analysis?
- ☐ Is each requirement in scope for the project?
- ☐ Is each requirement free from content and grammatical errors?
- ☐ Is any necessary information missing from a requirement? If so, is it identified as “to be decided”?
- ☐ Can all of the requirements be implemented within known constraints?
- ☐ Are any specified error messages unique and meaningful?

### Quality Attributes

- ☐ Are all performance objectives properly specified?
- ☐ Are all security and safety considerations properly specified?
- ☐ Are other pertinent quality attribute goals explicitly documented and quantified, with the acceptable tradeoffs specified?

### Traceability

- ☐ Is each requirement uniquely and correctly identified?
- ☐ Is each software functional requirement traceable to a higher-level requirement (e.g., system require-

# Formal Reviews-2

- Can :
  - Uncover *logical errors* in artifact
  - Verify that the artifact meets spec
  - Ensure the artifact achieves the requirements set out by some specified standard



# Formal Reviews-3

- Review Meeting have following constraints:
  - Small – 3-5 people
  - Not more than 90 minutes
  - Roles
    - Review leader
    - Author
    - Reviewer
    - Recorder



# Formal Reviews-4

- Start with an introduction of the artifact from author
- Author ‘walks through’, explains
- Reviewers raise ‘issues’
- Recorded takes note of any issues identified by the team



# Formal Reviews-5

- Raising of issues, forces thinking

## **Recommendations following review:**

- 1) Accept the artifact without further changes
- 2) Accept the artifact with minor changes, or
- 3) Reject artifact, request non-trivial changes, another review later



# Formal Reviews-6

- Following the formal review:
  - 1) Recorder produces a report on the findings of the review, list of issues
  - 2) Authors change → response document outlining the where & how
  - 3) Submit report and response as part of the project records



# Walkthrough vs Inspections

- Both technical, similar rely on groups

## Differences:

- 1) Moderator roles
- 2) Preparation
- 3) Taking action





# Reviewing tips

- 1) Constructive criticism
- 2) Keep to the agenda
- 3) Minimise discussion and
- 4) Allocate time for reviews



# Review Metrics-1

Reviews have its own METRICS

Total # errors found: ***Err***

Total effort including preparation, review and rework: ***Effort***

Size of the artefact: ***S*** (#pages, #models)

$$\text{Error density} = \frac{\mathbf{\underline{Err}}}{\mathbf{S}}$$



# Review Metrics-2

Rate of error detection:

Rate of error detection: =  $\frac{\text{Err}}{\text{Effort}}$

Eg 18 Class diagrams over 32 pages and 22 errors,

***Error Density = 22/18 = 1.2 errors per class diagram***

***Over 32 class diagrams=38-39 errors***



# Review Metrics-3

- Metrics good for effectiveness of reviews
- Measure after further quality metrics have been collected e.g. test data
- Study shows cost effectiveness of reviews
- Why? Costs during testing bigger
- Value- reviewing artefact before review



# Review Metrics-4

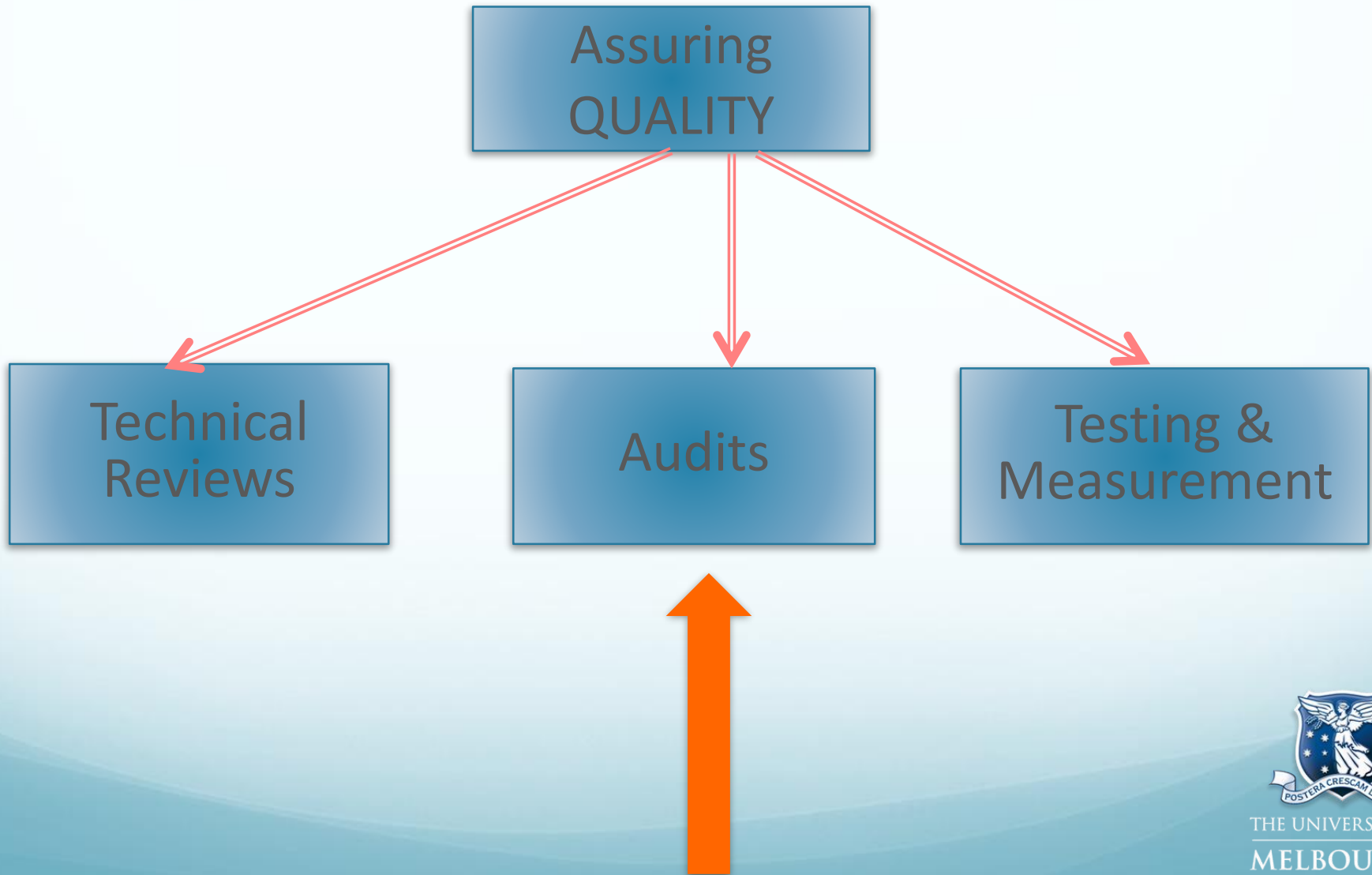
- Error density artefact  
*Calculate error density of each artefact using results of the review*
- Teams can decide which artifacts are error-prone using error density
- E.g. 80 Class diagrams of sub-system team reviews 20, error density=1.2  
Another subsystem: 0.7 errors /class diagram



# Software Audits



# Quality Assurance



# SW Audit

- Type of review except, no defects in logic or meaning BUT assess whether artifact complies to a STD or process
- Authors not involved, totally external team

2 types:

- 1) Product audits and
- 2) Process audits





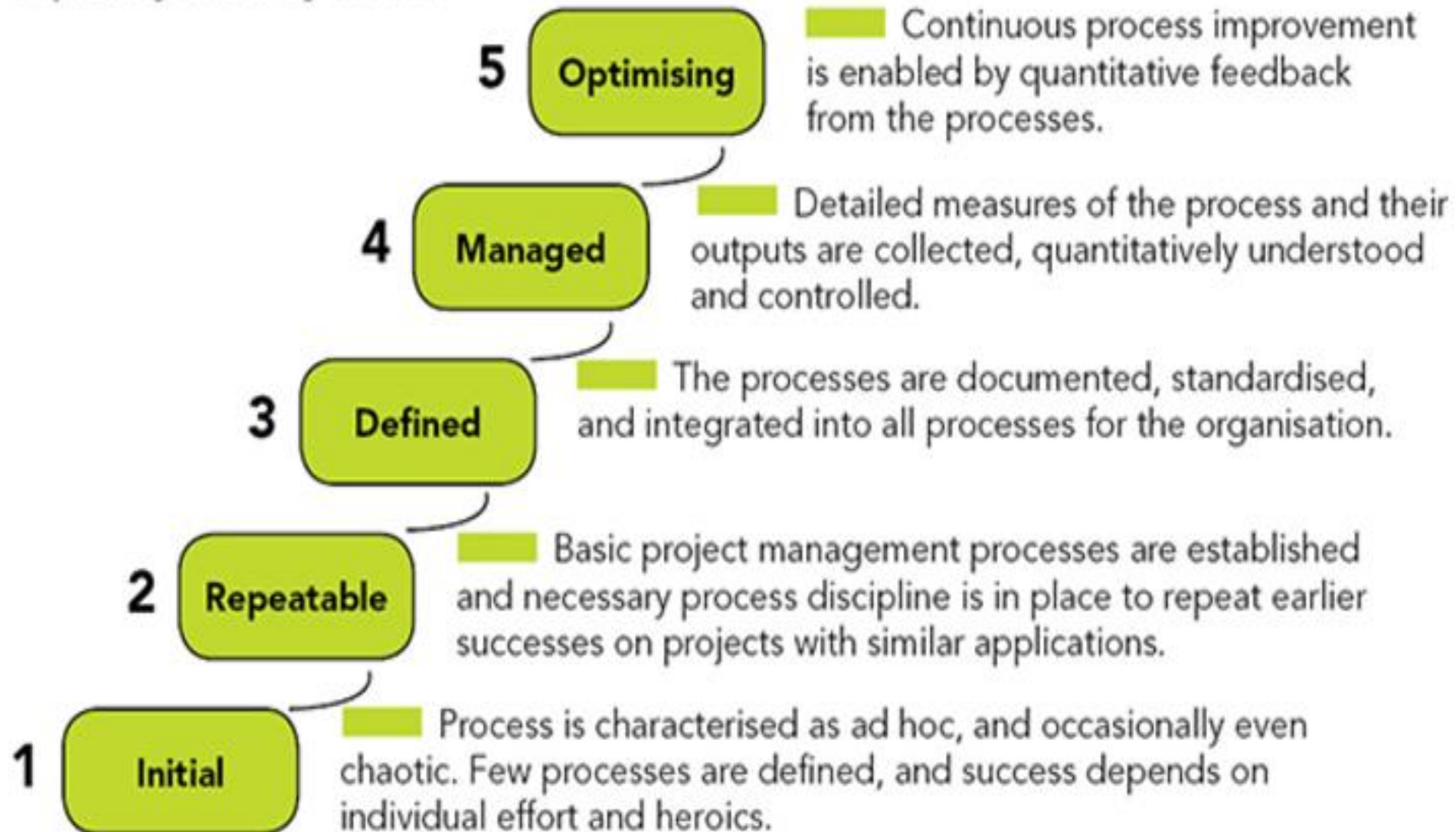
# Improving Quality via process improvement

- Improve product quality requires new ways to produce them – change processes to produce
- CMM – aims to provide an assessment of the *Process Maturity Model*
- Different levels of rating



# CMM Levels- SEI

## Capability Maturity Model



3.0	DEFINITIONS.....	3
4.0	GUIDELINES.....	4
4.1	SSO Responsibilities.....	4
4.1.1	Initial System Passwords.....	4
4.1.2	Initial Password Assignment.....	4
4.1.3	Password Change Authorization.....	6
4.1.4	Group IDs.....	6
4.1.5	User ID Revalidation.....	6
4.2	User Responsibilities.....	6
4.2.1	Security Awareness.....	6
4.2.2	Changing Passwords.....	6
4.2.3	Log into a Connected System.....	8
4.2.4	Remembering Passwords.....	8
4.3	Authentication Mechanism Functionality.....	9
4.3.1	Internal Storage of Passwords .....	9
4.3.2	Entry.....	9
4.3.3	Transmission.....	10
4.3.4	Login Attempt Rate.....	10
4.3.5	Auditing.....	10
4.4	Password Protection.....	11
4.4.1	Single Guess Probability.....	11
4.4.2	Password Distribution .....	11
APPENDIX A:	Password Generation Algorithm.....	13
APPENDIX B:	Password Encryption Algorithm.....	13
APPENDIX C:	Determining Password Length.....	17

APPENDIX D:	Protection Basis for Passwords.....	23
APPENDIX E:	Features for Use in Very Sensitive Applications	25
APPENDIX F:	On the Probability of Guessing a Password.....	27
REFERENCES.....		31



# See standards

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow Series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_Series) (US Rainbow)
- See also all the ISO standards at
- <https://www.iso.org/iso-9001-quality-management.html>



**Some questions?**

**Week 12**

**Please download the  
SWEN90016 guide and work  
through the Sample Exam**

